

THE GLEANER.

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J. D. KERNODLE, Editor.

The N. C. Press Association Meets at New Berne.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the North Carolina Press Association was held in the city of New Berne last Wednesday and Thursday. We left on the 11:30 train Tuesday morning for the "City of Elms."

The Press Association held its first meeting Wednesday morning in Howard Hall. Mayor Manly introduced Mr. S. C. Braganza who delivered an address of welcome to the members of the press in a handsome manner.

Afterward a brief business meeting was held, an excursion was taken on the handsome steamer "Neuse" by invitation of Mr. Geo. Henderson, agent of the Eastern Dispatch.

In the afternoon another meeting of the association was held, at which President E. E. Hilliard, of the Scotland Neck Democrat, read a most excellent address, making some valuable suggestions, which were discussed to the edification of all present.

At night a concert was given at the Opera House for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A., and complimentary to the Press Association. The entire performance was highly enjoyable and elicited many compliments.

On Thursday morning the association held another business meeting at which Jerome Dowd was elected president; J. B. Sherill, secretary and treasurer; H. A. Foot, orator; W. C. Erwin, poet; W. W. McDiarmid, historian.

The following were elected delegates to the National Editorial Association: W. F. Burbank, Jerome Dowd, E. E. Hilliard and J. D. Kernodle; alternates, J. B. Sherill, F. M. Williams, J. P. Caldwell and W. W. McDiarmid.

In the afternoon the association was given a drive in carriages provided by the good people of the city. In passing one of the wharves, where the U. S. Revenue Cutter Winona was at anchor, a halt was made and the handsome craft was examined.

John S. Long, master of toasts, proposed the following toasts: "Our Guests—The North Carolina Press Association." E. E. Hilliard, of Scotland Neck Democrat.

"New Berne—Its Commercial and Industrial Enterprise." T. A. Green, of New Berne. "Journalism—The Great News Gatherer." Thad. R. Manning, of Henderson Gold Leaf.

"An Intelligent & Patriotic Press—The Mainpring of Public Interests." Gen. C. A. Battle, of New Berne Journal. "Journalism—The friend of the Public School and the nursing mother of Education." J. A. Robinson, of Durham Daily Sun.

"The Press—The Repository of History." Charles B. Thomas, of New Berne. "The Newspaper—The Advocate and Defender of the Rights of the People." Capt. S. A. Ashe, of News and Observer.

"The Literature of Journalism"—H. A. London, of Pittsboro Record. "The Old North State—Carolina, Carolina, Heaven's blessings attend her." Hon. F. M. Simmons, of New Berne.

"Our Women—The Nation's crown and treasure, its hope and its felicity." James A. Bryn, of New Berne. The occasion was indeed pleasant, and was graced by a large number of ladies seated in the gallery and on the rostrum, which lent a peculiar charm to the occasion.

On Friday morning, after spending three nights and two days in the charming city of New Berne and mingling among her hospitable and cultured people, the editors turned their faces homeward filled with the most pleasant recollections. The city of New Berne is one of the oldest in the State, and is beautifully situated between and at the junction of the Neuse and Trent rivers, and has a population of some 10,000 souls.

The following extract from a letter written to the New York Evening Post by Mr. Chas. Hallock, a northern gentleman who has spent several winters at New Berne, describing the attractions of the city and the interest thereabouts, is appropriate:

Through all these vicissitudes, New Berne's natural beauty has not been marred. Some of her business men have been looking confidently to the introduction of manufactures to stimulate activity and improve her fortunes; but manifestly her destiny does not lie along these lines. Undoubtedly her physical charms are her chief capital stock in trade. She holds them out seductively for the delight of visitors who love seclusion for the rest, or who would fain escape the exactions of the fashionable whirl.

There is no seaside resort between Cape May and Galveston which offers such a combination of natural attractions. Compared with St. Augustine she has a more salubrious climate, fewer pestiferous insects, a greater variety of fish, game, fruits, and vegetables, better roads, more umbrageous shade, safer waters for yachting and bathing, a greater profusion of flowers, with Indian mounds, a coquina wall, 1,600 feet in length, historical associations, and alligators of a wild type thrown in by way of embellishment.

Here in New Berne the winter climate is sufficiently warm without being oppressive. Its average temperature is 44 degrees for January, February and March. The summer average is 75 degrees, and the annual mean is 60 degrees. It is almost identical with Florence Italy. Snow is so rare in New Berne as to be unknown for its purity. One peculiarity of the winter months here is the absence of wind. In January there were twenty-five calm days, and in February eighteen days. December is always calm. Rarely does a blow amount to more than a good sailing breeze. Winter is the season for yachting.

Blossoms and the cream-white cluster of Spanish bayonet and Japan plum hang on until the middle of December, or later, and after a brief hibernation many flowering plants put forth their blooms. By January 10 we have hyacinths and tulips in southern exposure, followed on January 18 by flowering guinea, sweet orange, jasmine, sycamore, juncos, and bridal wreath. Daffodils and narcissus appear the first week in February, and peach blossoms and dandelions by February 15. Weeping willows come to leaf by February 27. By March 1 the sweet and dwarf magnolia are in bloom, their pure white or pink blossoms showing in advance of the green foliage. Tulips and lilacs unfold a little later, and green pea vines stand four inches high. Potatoes and almost all vegetables are planted in February, and by the end of March lettuce, radishes, and asparagus are ready for shipment to the north. All winter long blossoms the purple winter violet, nodding close to the ground amidst a thick fettag of green leaves. You can find them on any warm day. Cold merely chills—it does not paralyze them. After six days' freeze, with the surface of the river skimmed with ice they bloom out bravely as soon as the temperature rises, and freeze again as before.

Market gardening, or trucking, as it is locally designated, has assumed extensive proportions at New Berne within the past four years. All available lands adjacent, comprising several thousand acres, excepting a single tract across the Trent, are occupied with farms operated by experienced growers from New Jersey and elsewhere. The profits of some farms reach \$200 per acre, and in the shipping season the transportation of crops fully occupies the attention of three lines of steamers running to Norfolk and Baltimore, besides the railroad to Goldsboro.

Curled up in the sunshine of an ivy-clad veranda on some January day, with bright-leaved foliage all around, the eye looks out across the expansive Neuse to the wooded bluff on the opposite shore a full mile distant. A sailing ferry plies regularly to and fro at fifteen minute intervals. Near by a yacht club has its cozy quarters where jaunty craft ride at anchor or spread their wings betimes and speed away. A milk-white revenue cutter lies in mid-stream, and out towards Pamlico Sound under the ever sparkling vista the watery expanse is flecked with white sails of distant vessels and with smoke of steamers hull down under the horizon. Queer looking river craft in every stage of evolution pass up and down with big wheels abreast and astern, which turn like mills of the olden time, some of them drawing long rafts of saw-logs to the neighboring mills. At stated times the majestic passenger boats of the Baltimore and Norfolk lines go and return. Several steers back, and parallel with the river, is a quaint old cemetery inclosed by a shell rock wall with an imposing gateway of the same material which never comes to weep.

Then there are the spacious fair grounds, quite near, and a government road two miles long, macadamized, which leads to the Federal Cemetery, alive on pleasant days with army equipments and road wagons. Spread out around the city in motley emeraldery are the great truck farms, swarding with cultivators. Fifteen miles south of the town is a group of lakes which teem with water-fowls and fish, reached conveniently by rail and a supplementary drive of three miles. There are pine ridges where deer may be started almost as soon as the hounds are put down; and slashes of cane brake and cypress which harbor bobcats and bears; and there are fields where doves and partridges afford good sport for gunners. In the river trout are twenty kinds of fresh water fish. At Morehead City and Beaufort, two hours distant by rail, is the finest salt-water fishing known, and a little way out on the beach "bank points" run wild in droves of hundreds.

New Berne is justly proud of herself—of her antecedents, her history, her honours, and her personal qualities, and its only reason why she does not attract the notice of business men and visitors is ignorance on their part of her advantages.

The train bearing the remains of Jefferson Davis will make a stay of about three hours in the city of Raleigh on 30th inst. President Cleveland opened the Columbian Exposition Monday in a short, well-conceived address. He touched an electric button and started the machinery. It was a grand gala occasion, between 350,000 and 1,500,000 people being present.

The "James City" trouble was settled last week without blood-shed. The squatters signed the leases and the State Guard was ordered home. During the stay of the troops at New Berne, Lieut.-Col. Bogart, of Washington, was thrown from a horse. Thursday evening and received injuries which he died Friday morning about 3 o'clock.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent. WASHINGTON, April 29, 1893. Hurrah for the democratic administration! It has proven itself to be the master, not the servant, of Wall street, and the government still lives, and the Treasury continues and will continue to pay out gold to all who may desire it for Treasury notes. A greater financial triumph was never achieved by any administration. It marks the beginning of a new era, in which the President of the United States and his Cabinet will dictate our national financial policy, instead of having it done for us by Wall street, as it has been done already too long for the good of the country. The Wall street crowd levited the kook down blow they received. Seeing that bankers all over the country were following the lead of those of the South and West in furnishing the Treasury with gold the Wall streeters got together and formulated a proposition in which they agreed to furnish the Treasury with from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 in gold, but the proposition had a string tied to it in the shape of a proviso that bonds should be issued for their gold. Other bankers turned their gold into the Treasury without question, because of their confidence in the government, which they thought in need of the gold to tide over a temporary difficulty, but the Wall street slylocks wanted their pound of flesh in the shape of interest on the bonds to be issued before they would turn loose the gold lying idle in their vaults. It did not take President Cleveland and the Cabinet three minutes to formulate an indignant refusal which was wired to New York. In another proposition, less exorbitant, was received, but it also was promptly rejected. It must be this time be evident to even the most obtuse observer that the financial motto of this administration is, "No Wall street domination."

The present condition of the Treasury, under the circumstances, satisfactory, and if the offers of gold continue to be so freely made as they have been for the past week it is believed that there will be no necessity for the issue of bonds, and even if the demand for gold shall continue to increase, the reserve fund, at present intact, will be drawn upon to meet it until it becomes certain that it will be exhausted, before bonds will be issued. President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle are both fully determined that no bonds shall be issued until it shall have been fully demonstrated that nothing else will furnish the relief needed, and many believe that if that shall be shown the matter will be submitted to Congress in an extra session, before bonds are issued.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Secretary Hoke Smith is the only member of the Cabinet in the city, and he has just returned from New York, where the entire Cabinet and the President took part in the big naval review yesterday. The President and the other members of the Cabinet, except Secretary Lamont, who is compelled by private business to remain, there for several days, will go direct from New York to Chicago, to take part in the opening of the World's Fair. Secretary Smith had to miss the trip to the World's Fair because of some pressing Indian business that demands his immediate attention.

The second chapter in the investigation of the Weather bureau opened with a stormy row between those two good republicans, Prof. Harrington, chief of the bureau, who is being investigated, and Assistant Attorney General Colby, who is conducting the investigation. The evidence taken up to this time fully bears out one of the charges—that incompetent employees were retained after the chief of the bureau knew they were incompetent.

Congressman Caruth, of Kentucky, carries a very broad smile just now. One of the reasons of the unusual breadth of that smile was the selection of his brother, George W. Caruth, editor of the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, to be U. S. Minister to Portugal.

Among the other important Presidential appointments made this week were those of ex-Congressman McKimney, of N. H., to be Minister to Columbia; ex-Congressman Thompson, of California, to be Minister to Brazil; ex-Congressman Wiley, of N. Y., to be Consul at Bordeaux, France, and the following well-known gentlemen to be Government directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company; Mr. Henry F. Dimock, of N. Y.; Hon. Don M. Dickinson, of Mich.; M. J. W. Doane, of Ill.; Gen. Finghugh Lee, of Va., and Mr. Joseph W. Paddock, of Nebraska. No more appointments will be made until after the President's return from the World's Fair, which will be next Tuesday night, unless the present programme is changed.

Nearly all of the prominent officials went over to New York this week to see the international naval review, the largest affair of its kind that has ever taken place in American waters, and they are all glad they went, for they saw what none of them will probably ever see again.

ANOTHER LETTER

The Behring Sea arbitration excites great interest in official and political circles at the Capital. The general opinion among the best informed statesmen is that Mr. Carter touched the vital point of our case in his argument when he insisted that the seals belong to us by virtue of their domestication upon the Trinity Islands and of our possession of the land upon which they make their homes during a large part of the year. He does not exaggerate the facts in stating that the extermination of the seals in Behring Sea is due to our preservation of them, and he makes it very clear that the seals cannot be regarded as ferae naturae, but as private property, tended and maintained by the United States Government. It is here that the strength of the American case lies. Our evident mistake was in going outside of these lines in the international correspondence, and afterward in permitting new correspondence to drift into an unnecessary arbitrage.

It is of course, impossible to forecast the result of the pending arbitration. We have allowed ourselves to become involved in a controversy in which we have everything to lose and nothing to gain. The court of arbitration, however, will probably be guided more by considerations of European policy than by the intrinsic equities of the case under discussion. But the fact remains that so much of Mr. Carter's

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